

JOHNSON

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Sargent Sept. 30. Congratulations.

Mrs. Edith Mudgett passed the first of the week with her sister in Eden.

Arthur Foster of Reading, Mass., was guest at B. S. Fullington's last Thursday.

Miss Ida Perry is passing a few days in Burlington, and Mrs. Baxendale is with her mother.

The Sunday School attendance at the Cong'l church last Sunday was 133; collection \$1.95.

The Misses Fairbanks of Hyde Park have been guests of Alice Mills and Mildred Wareham.

Miss Marjorie Johnstone of the Normal school was at her home in Essex Junction over Sunday.

Robert Fuller left Monday for Proctor, where he has a position in the office of the Vermont Marble Co.

Miss Mabel Austin is suffering from gastritis. A trained nurse, Miss Emma Dodds, of Burlington is caring for her.

L. G. Scribner has sold his farm on the Cambridge road to Austin E. Davis of Bakersfield, possession to be given Oct. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Lampher have moved into the house with Benjamin Fuller, who bought the George Courser place.

The Christian Endeavor Society will serve a Harvest Supper at the Cong'l vestry Friday night, beginning at 5 o'clock. Price 15 cents.

Mrs. Mark Towle and infant son returned to the home of her father, Lemuel Flanders, from Mary Fletcher Hospital on Sunday.

Mr. Clark and daughter from Newton Center, Mass., have been guests at The Everett the last few days. They are friends of H. N. Gordon.

Henry Porter has sold his farm on Burnham Hill to Clarence Horner of Jeffersonville, possession to be given in two weeks. Mr. Porter has bought the C. N. Farrington house on Stearns street and will repair and occupy the same.

B. S. Fullington and Edmund Perkins returned from the G. A. R. Encampment at Washington Saturday night. S. C. Hill left them at New London and went to Taunton, Mass., to visit his son, Delbert Hill, and family. Henry Mudgett did not go to Washington, as reported, on account of ill health.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of Eugene Grow at his late home last week Wednesday, Rev. F. W. Hazen officiating. The burial was in the family lot in the cemetery near his home. He was 70 years of age. Mr. Grow was born and had always lived in this town and had held many offices of trust. He leaves a second wife and one son by his first wife, Arthur Grow, and an aged mother, who is 94 years of age. Henry Grow, a brother of Brasher, N. Y., was here to attend the funeral. Two other brothers survive him, Lemuel and Charles Grow, both of Johnson.

Johnson Grange

A goodly number were present at the last Grange meeting. The program, which was in the hands of Ceres and Pomona, was well carried out and the Harvest supper and promenade were enjoyed by all. Following is the program for October 7:—Roll call, responded to by some needed improvement in our town; music; "At the present high cost of living can the farmers afford to work an ox team?" C. J. Munro; Recitation, D. S. Scott; Paper, "What I have read in books and papers that has helped me as a farmer?" S. J. Davis; "Are poorly prepared papers preferable to good readings?" Mrs. W. F. Waters; Reading, Mrs. Mearns; Music.

Let every Granger plan to attend the Pomona meeting at Jeffersonville, October 13.

Most disfiguring skin eruptions, scrofula, pimples, rashes, etc., are due to impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters as a cleansing blood tonic, is well recommended. \$1.00 at all stores. Adv.

Universal Desire.

All men desire to be immortal.—Theodore Parker.

KEEP THE KIDNEYS WELL

Health is Worth Saving, and Some Morrisville People Know How to Save It.

Many Morrisville people take their lives in their hands by neglecting the kidneys when they know these organs need help. Weak kidneys are responsible for a vast amount of suffering and ill health—the slightest delay is dangerous. Use Doan's Kidney Pills—a remedy that has helped thousands of kidney sufferers. Here is a Morrisville citizen's recommendation.

W. H. Howard, cabinet maker, 23 Randolph, St., Morrisville, says: "I suffered from kidney weakness. The kidney secretions passed irregularly and caused me no end of annoyance. Soon after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, that I got at Cheney's Drug Store, I was relieved. A few boxes made me feel like a different person. I was able to sleep well and all symptoms of the trouble were removed."

AFTER TWO YEARS HAD PASSED, Mr. Howard said: "I can still recommend Doan's Kidney Pills highly, for they have been beneficial to me."

Price 50 cents at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Howard has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

STOWE

Mrs. Susan Thompson has returned from the Mary Fletcher hospital.

C. L. McMahon returned last Friday from a business trip to New York.

Miss Nellie Barrows has returned to Montpelier after visiting her cousin, Miss Clara Barrows.

Misses Elvira and Mildred Gale of the Morrisville Peoples Academy, were here for the week-end.

Mrs. Luceba French, who has passed the last five years in Waterbury, has returned to Stowe.

H. S. Matthews, who is suffering from a nervous breakdown, has been taken to Waterbury for treatment.

Mrs. Cairns of Sawyerville, Can., who has visited her son, J. A. Cairns, for several weeks, is now visiting friends in Berardston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Houston have returned from Cleveland, Ohio, where they have passed some time with their son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Houston.

A horse hitched to a buckboard belonging to H. L. Smith of Morrisville ran away last Thursday morning. The harness and buckboard were demolished and the horse somewhat scratched.

A surprise party, attended by 35 people at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harmon A. Parsons on West Hill, Wednesday evening of last week, was in honor of Mr. Parsons' birthday anniversary, and also that of his brother-in-law, Joseph White, whose anniversary was on Thursday.

Mrs. Irwin Adams of the Little River neighborhood is suffering from injuries received last Friday morning, when the buggy she was driving was struck by an automobile near the residence of C. H. Chapin.

Mrs. Adams had met another team and did not notice the approach of the automobile, which pushed the buggy to one side and turned it over. She was thrown against the railing of the seat, striking on her chest. She was assisted into the buggy, which was only slightly damaged, and was able to drive home, but it is feared that her lungs may be injured and the breast bone cracked.

The automobile is owned by O. S. Smith of the Pleasant View House, who was taking two ladies who have been stopping at the house, to Waterbury, one of whom was driving the car. Miss Jessie Adams was called from North Troy by the accident to her mother.

CHARM OF ICELAND.

A Land of Wild Grandeur and Mighty and Beautiful Waterfalls.

In spite of its poverty Iceland is one of the most beautiful countries of the world. The scenery combines a wild grandeur, with ingratiating charm in an infinite variety of characteristic landscapes.

The mountain formations are majestic and powerful in outline, showing traces of the volcanic forces which are still active in some places. The large cupola shaped mountains, which rise like oriental temples from the ocean or the level plains, their tops covered with perpetual snow, are very impressive.

To this must be added a wealth of mighty and beautiful waterfalls, great lakes, steaming springs and craters still warm. The view is usually wide and open and the play of colors fascinating, especially in the fair, mild summer nights. The air is clear, healthy and invigorating, streaming alternately from the wide sea and from the snow covered mountains.

This natural beauty attracts many tourists to the country, and large ocean steamers, filled with travelers, visit it several times each summer. Owing to the lack of transportation facilities most of them must be content with seeing the coasts. When it gets railroads, modern hotels and other conveniences Iceland will no doubt become a popular tourist country.

Iceland has many possibilities for a fair future.—American Scandinavian Review.

The Real Toil.

"I used to practice five hours a day on the piano," said the musician. "You are through with that drudgery now."

"Drudgery? Those were times of restful leisure. Now I have to work fourteen hours a day giving lessons."

—Washington Star.

All Foolish.

"Did you ever write a foolish love letter?"

"I never wrote any love letters."

"That is practically what I asked you."—Houston Post.

Not Anxious to Meet Him.

"Jinks has had a burglar alarm put in his house with a gong in every room."

"He wants to be sure to know about the burglars?"

"No. He wants the burglar to be sure to be alarmed."

How's your Subscription?

25 Years of Grand Results

34 East 1st Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Gentlemen: I have used your Spavin Cure for twenty-five years with excellent results. T. M. Nolan.

Keeps legs sound and trim. It will add many dollars to the value of your horse. The old reliable remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Corns, Swollen Joints and Lameness. Equally reliable as human blood remedy. At drug stores, \$1 a bottle. Get two bottles, "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to—DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Sick Women Attention

Is it possible there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, which proves beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other one medicine in the world?

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true. Here are three never before published:

From Mrs. S. T. Richmond, Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"For the benefit of women who suffer as I have done I wish to state what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I did some heavy lifting and the doctor said it caused a displacement. I have always been weak and I overworked after my baby was born and inflammation set in, then nervous prostration, from which I did not recover until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The Compound is my best friend and when I hear of a woman with troubles like mine I try to induce her to take your medicine."—Mrs. S. T. RICHMOND, 199 Waldo Street, Providence, R. I.

A Minister's Wife Writes:

CLOQUET, MINN.—"I have suffered very much with irregularities, pain and inflammation, but your wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has made me well and I can recommend the same to all that are troubled with these complaints."—Mrs. JENNIE AKERMAN, c/o Rev. K. AKERMAN, Cloquet, Minnesota.

From Mrs. J. D. Murdoch, Quincy, Mass.

SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.—"The doctor said that I had organic trouble and he doctored me for a long time and I did not get any relief. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and I tried it and found relief before I had finished the first bottle. I continued taking it all through middle life and am now a strong, healthy woman and earn my own living."—Mrs. JANE D. MURDOCH, 25 Gordon St., South Quincy, Mass.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



Riding Away With the Bride.

In many of the border counties of England the quaint old bridal customs of hundreds of years ago are still in vogue. The parents carefully abstain from appearing at the marriage ceremony, clinging to the idea that the bridegroom still rides away on a foaming steed with his bride behind him as in the good old days. The brides prefer the custom to the modern method of being given away at the altar in the orthodox fashion.

Shakespeare's Heroines.

In Shakespeare's time the parts of heroines were taken by boys, there being no female actors. That is why the poet makes so many of his heroines disguise themselves in male attire.

She Was Busy.

"Your wife seems busy these days."

"Yes; she is to address a woman's club."

"Ah, working on her address?"

"No, she is going to a conference."

Numbered Teaspoons.

In the early days of tea drinking, when the brew was rare and costly, numbered spoons were used. It was not etiquette for a guest to ask for a second cup until all the company had finished the first. The numbered spoons therefore insured each getting his own cup back again. As a sign to the hostess that no more tea was wanted the spoon was placed in the cup. Even when etiquette was a fetish teapot spoons sometimes got choked up, so the long handle of the spoon with a pierced bowl that succeeded the silver strainer was thrust down the spout to disperse the leaves. "Etiquette," remarks Arthur Hayden in "Chats on Old Silver," "forbade the hostess to blow down the spout."

Close Resemblance.

"Isn't that a Bourgeois?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle as they stopped for a moment to look at the new pictures.

"Oh, my, no!" replied the hostess. "It's a lion. But I told Josiah when he brought it home that it looked a good deal more like one of them things you mention."—Chicago Herald.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

VI.—F. C. Howe

On The Advantages of Free Ports

Mr. F. C. Howe, Federal Commissioner of Immigration, who is one of the best American authorities on marine commerce, in discussing the relation of free ports to the development of sea trade said in part:

"Ships will go hundreds of miles out of their way to avoid ports surrounded by a tariff wall. The only way, therefore, for a country with a tariff to compete in the shipping world with a free trade country is to establish free ports at strategic points along its coast line. Germany has done so, and in a comparatively short period has built up a carrying trade which before the war was seriously threatening England's supremacy."

Hamburg, one of the three German free ports, now ranks as the second greatest seaport in the world, its total foreign commerce in 1913 being only \$6,000,000 under that of New York.

The free port would offer great opportunity for financial operations, now made possible by the recent currency act. It would stimulate international banking, and would tend to shift the financial center of the world to this country. And America, by the logic of events, has become the natural center for the world's financing, just as London became that center several centuries ago, when it shifted from the cities of the Netherlands. But the financial center will only move to this country when it becomes a clearing house of goods as well as of money. For credit the world over is created by currently created wealth in transit or change so that even our financial expansion is dependent upon the opening up of American ports to the clearance of the wealth of the world. A port should not operate to yield a return on the investment, but to develop the prosperity of the country." In recapitulating the advantages, Mr. Howe brings out the importance of the free port in developing our shipping, and linking us with South America, Asia and Africa, and then concludes:

"The most important gain is the direct gain to America. It will cheapen commodities by bringing great quantities of goods to our doors for importation or export, as trade needs demand. It will stimulate the growth of exporting houses, which can hold goods for an indefinite period without the payment of tariff duties (often equal to the cost of the article itself) for disposal to meet the trade demands of the whole world. It will upbuild international credit, and shift to America an increasing and ultimately a predominant share in international exchange."

Finally, America is the natural country to be the counter of the world. Its seacoasts face every other continent; it is the greatest of all reservoirs of raw materials and foodstuffs. In iron and steel and standardized production it is in a position to compete with the world. But international trade (and this is always overlooked) must be reciprocal. It cannot be one-sided, and credit balances cannot for any prolonged period be paid in gold. They can only be paid by exchange of wealth."



CHARACTERISTICS OF A MULE

Endurance, Vigor and Easiness to Keep Depend Upon Mare—Demand Is for Big Animals.

Mule breeders differ to some extent over whether the mule colts' characteristics are due most to the jack or to the mare. Several investigators who have asked mule breeders for their experiences and opinions have received information that was at variance. The weight of opinion, however, seems to incline that the external characteristics of the mule colt are given him by the jack, while his endurance, vigor and easiness to keep will depend upon the mare.

So it will be seen that the scrub mare, the cat-hampered, waspy type of little weight or stamina will not make a suitable mother for the mule that is to sell well. Any sort of a mare will not do, but that is rather a popular idea among some growers. Take a big farm mare, one that will stand about 15, 15½ or 16 hands high, and that weighs anywhere from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds, and bred to a good jack she should produce the kind of mules that the market is always looking for.

When the jack is selected he should be of fair size and weight at about 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, and have the right kind of a pedigree back of him. Of course there are good jacks that are somewhat smaller, but the 15 to 15½ hand animal is the one that is most certain to produce the type of mules that a farmer likes to be able to offer. Where an animal is bought it is worth the buyer's while to spend a little more and get as nearly what is wanted as possible.

It is just as easy to raise a big, rugged, heavy mule as it is to grow the little mules that are now used over much of the South. They call them "cotton mules" in the southern states,



Excellent Type of Mule.

but the demand in that section is now for bigger animals because of the increasing size and weight of farm machinery. In the cities the big mule has the call. The little mule is not wanted and may soon become something of a drug on the market.

PLAN FOR WEANING THE PIGS

Youngsters Are Allowed to Drain Sows' Udders, and Next Day They Are Put in Good Pastures.

Many of our best hog men now wean their pigs early and wean them all at the same time. The day before weaning they put the sows and pigs together in a pen by themselves and give the sows little or no feed that day.

The pigs are allowed to drain the sows' udders and the next day the pigs are put in a good pasture by themselves and given a nutritious ration, skim milk being fed if it is available.

The sows are put on short pasture and for the first day or two are given plenty to drink but little to eat. In a short time they are dried up completely and then may be given a good ration to get them in condition for breeding or for market.

MANY STALLIONS IN INDIANA

State Is Third in Number of Purchases, Against Tenth Place Last Year—Illinois Is First.

Over five hundred registered Percheron stallions were transferred to Indiana owners, according to the report of the Percheron Society of America at its annual meeting. This puts the state third in number of purchases, against tenth place last year. The increase is accounted for by the new stallion registration rules, which require the owner to make the breeding of the horse public. Farmers have in many cases been breeding to horses of scrub lineage, which they supposed were purebreds. Illinois leads in numbers purchased, with 1,207.

The Road to Unity

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL,
Assistant to the Dean, Moody Bible Institute
of Chicago

TEXT—With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, forbearing one another in love; endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.—Ephesians 4:2, 3.

Much is said today of church unity. In some minds, apparently, the great need is to bring all the professing Christians into one organization.

Christ's words in John 17:23 are quoted frequently: "That they may be made perfect in one; and that the world may know that thou hast sent me, and hast loved them, as thou hast loved me." But it may be pointed out

that during the middle ages the ideal of outward unity was almost realized, yet the results which our Lord said would flow from real oneness were far from being attained. We conclude, therefore, that Christ spoke of a unity of another kind, and believe it is set forth in our text as "the unity of the Spirit." Furthermore, this is a condition which does not have to be produced, but which we are to "keep." Already, the truly regenerate are one in Christ, being baptized by the Spirit into the body of which our Lord is the head. But this oneness is to be realized in a community of feeling and purpose. This realization would certainly do away with some of the outward divisions among Christians, but the point of insistence is the inward unity.

Needful Graces. Several graces are mentioned in the text which will greatly assist towards the goal of unity.

"Lowliness" comes first. This is a distinctively Christian grace, for while the pagans recognized it as right when necessary, they felt it was not good in itself. But our very exaltation in Christ is to beget in us the lowly spirit: the apostle has just been speaking of our high calling when he turns to exhort us to lowliness. Drummond says that "lowliness is conceit with a hair trigger." What a stepping-stone to unity, then, is lowliness.

Next comes "meekness." This is submission both to God and men, grounded in humility of spirit. Meekness does not press its claims, yet is a most powerful grace. Pounding an iceberg with mighty hammers leaves it undisturbed, but a warm current surely dissolves it; so the soft answer turns away wrath. What a lubricant for the wheels of church life is meekness!

But meekness is to be not only meek but "long-suffering." This is long-mindedness, as opposed to "short temper." It is akin to the unwearied patience of God.

"Forbearing one another in love." This is an active manifestation of long-suffering, allowing for the frailties and mistakes of others, even when they wound us. This can be done because we wish them well and love them. This grace enables us to take sides, even against ourselves, and we shall need it, even in dealing with Christians, for not all of these are perfect!

The Quaker and the Organ.

The value of this grace in the preservation of unity is exhibited in a quaint incident. Some years ago it was proposed to purchase an organ for a Friends' meeting house in a certain town in Ohio. This was strongly opposed by an aged Quaker, for the use of musical instruments was not so common among the Friends as it is today. In spite of his opposition, however, the organ was installed. The old man did not stay away from meeting, but the organ was evidently a great cross to him. Finally, the minister called upon him and the following conversation took place:

"Friend," said the minister, "thee seems grieved at the organ in the meeting."

"I cannot tell thee how grieved I am," was the reply.

"Well," continued the minister, "if thee feels that way about it, I will take the organ out of the meeting house with my own hands."

"No, no," demurred the old man, "if thee feels that way about it, let it stay."

And it did stay, while the unity of the Spirit was kept in the bond of peace.

Workers Under George Mueller. The proper maintenance of unity is well illustrated in the work of George Mueller, founder of the orphanage at Bristol, England. Representatives of all the evangelical churches were found in his large force of teachers, yet a beautiful spirit of unity prevailed. Mr. Mueller tells us that when he first saw certain truths he was disposed to stand aloof from those who saw them not. But this did not result in peace and joy, and he soon came to a better mind, for he recalled that only by God's grace was he given to see truth.